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This year, the second general plan of development of medical sciences already has been drawn up, listing individually important problems such as physiology of higher nervous activity, corticovisceral pathology, traumatology, virus diseases, study of tumors, antibiotics, and the combating of infant mortality.

Much attention is devoted to problems of nutrition, tuberculosis control, sanitation work (ozdorovlennyi trud) in industrial enterprises, and study of preservative agents for blood and blood substitutes.

Among Polish scientists who have attained noteworthy achievements are Prof E. Sym (deceased), whose work was on the biology of tuberculosis bacilli; Korzybski and Kurylowicz, who developed the production of domestic penicillin; Hirschfeld, who developed methods for preventing premature births, and others. Most of these works have been rewarded with state prizes.

The Polish Scientific Congress, held in Warsaw in the summer of 1951, established the Polish Academy of Sciences, the staff of which includes persons prominent in the field of medical sciences.

During the period of preparation for the congress, the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Public Health, which included 47 prominent medical personalities, was formed. The Scientific Council plans and coordinates the paths of scientific research, coordinates planning of publications, develops methods for applying scientific advances to medical practice, and controls scientific medical societies.

The Scientific Congress was preceded by discussions, meetings, and conferences of workers. In 1950, the first visit to the USSR by a Polish delegation of scientific workers and public health organizers gave Poland the opportunity to become acquainted with the organization of Soviet medicine. After the delegation returned to Poland, scientific planning was begun, new institutes were founded, and the activity of scientific societies was revived.

The Joint Session of the Academy of Sciences USSR and Academy of Medical Sciences USSR was a great aid in combating stagnation in Polish science, and cosmopolitan influences among some scientists. Under the influence of the Joint Session, creative discussions have been revived in Poland, revision of the old psychiatry and of antiscientific theories of bourgeois medicine has begun, and reorganization of medicine has been based on the teachings of I. P. Pavlov.

The physiological conference which took place at Krynica was important to Polish ideological activity. No reports of research by Polish scientists were presented at the conference, criticism and self-criticism were still unsatisfactory, but already there was a pronounced, thorough knowledge of Soviet medical literature, and a marked tendency for reorganization of work in the spirit of Pavlovian physiology.

Great aid was also rendered by Soviet specialists in tuberculosis, pediatrics, sanitation (sanitariya), surgery, therapy, hematology, endocrinology, and virology. The presence of Soviet delegates at the Pavlov conference at Krynica enriched the work of the conference, graphically showed the Poles the close relationship between medicine and experimentation, and aided Polish scientists in their struggle for a new quality of science.

The achievements of Polish science, despite wartime destruction and shortages in personnel and equipment, would have been impossible without the great fraternal help of the Soviet Union. The successes of advanced Soviet science are models which Polish scientists will follow. In the near future Polish men of science will be making their contribution to the growth of Pavlovian science in Poland.

/Signed/ Docent I. Gausmanova, Member
Board of the Ministry of Public Health

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